OCT 2 1 2004

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICANT: William J. Curatolo, et al.

SERIAL NO.: 09/918,127

FILED: July 30, 2001

FOR: Pharmaceutical Compositions of

Cholesteryl Ester Transfer

Protein Inhibitors

Art Unit: 1615

Fubara, Blessing M.

Examiner:

Commissioner for Patents Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

DECLARATION UNDER 37 CFR 1.131

- I, Douglas A. Lorenz, declare that:
- 1. This declaration is to establish completion of the invention of this application in the United States at a date prior to February 10, 1999, that is the effective date of U.S. Patent 6,706,283 that was cited by the examiner.
- 2. I am one of the inventors of the instant application.
- 3. To establish the date of completion of the invention of this application, reproductions of notebook entries are submitted as evidence as Exhibits A and B.
- 4. From these documents it can be seen that the invention in this application was made in the United States at least by the date of February 9, 1999, which is a date earlier than the effective date of the reference.

5. In particular attached to this declaration are notebook pages related to work I performed and supervised in connection with the process used to form solid amorphous dispersions of a cholesteryl ester transfer protein (CETP) inhibitor. The notebook pages attached as Exhibit A show that a CETP inhibitor was spray dried with the polymers hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose acetate succinate (HPMCAS), hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose phthalate (HPMCP), hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose (HPMC), polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP), cellulose acetate phthalate (CAP) and cellulose acetate trimellitate (CAT) to form a solid amorphous dispersion. The notebook pages attached as Exhibit B show that the solid amorphous dispersion particles were dissolution tested and showed concentration-enhancement relative to the crystalline drug alone. This work was performed prior to February 9, 1999.

DECLARATION

6. As a person signing below:

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 101 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Respectfully submitted,

Douglas Æ. Lorenz

Date: 10 - 13 - 04

NOTEBOOK NO. VS	59_
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ON	19
DEPARTMENT	
RETURNED	19

— SCIENTIFIC NOTEBOOK CO.— 2831 LAWRENCE AVE. P.O. BOX 238 STEVENSVILLE, MI 49127 616-429-8285

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TEMPLATE FOR EXPERIMENTAL WORK

Graphs/Sketches

Estimate Trends of Key Experiment(s)

Overall Hypothesis

Physical Model of Technology or Problem

Determine the familially of using high energy former of cp. 529, 414 to succese the soldculaty + licourablelety

of the dung

Specific Study Goals

What is the key question about the hypothesis these experiments will answer?

What CP-529, 414: polymer HED's have best desolation performance duing initial successes?

Experimental

Key Experimental Conditions — wirin spray Ruges

T=100°C/30°C, P=30PSig, flow=30 guage reading, Rale = 1.3 n L/nin

Results/Conclusions

Key Results: Did we strengthen or weaken the hypothesis?

Gray went OK - See performance + peterny data un later payes

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TITLE_

Project No.____ Book No.____

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From Page No			
CP-579411	A HE	Ds-(1659-119)	
1659-19a			
3.0 mg CP-529414	[# N 36 721	1-145-2)	
- L a L -			
10g acetone			
1659-1196		1659-11	
	(20300)		CP-529414 24T (21201)
			etene
10 gave tone			
1659-1190			
3.0 mg CP - 529414 27 mg HPMCAS-HF			
10 a acetono	(3,2060	? - - - - - - -	
10 g acetone			
1659-119 2			
3.0 mg CP-572941			
	343)		
10g acetone			and the second s
1659+119 e			en alaman de montale de la companya de mangras de la comp
3.0 mg CP-52941	+		
	cm - M 4 92	2071021E	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -
27 mg HPMC (E3 Pr 10 g & co tone / Me Olt	1/4		
1659-119 F			
3.0 mg cp-52941	4		
27 mg PVP K-29/3	2 (1x40	4300)	
10 g retone/MeOH	9/1		
			and the second s
30 mg CP - 529 414			
17 mg CAP (60616			
10 g acetone			
4			To Page No
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13	Redacted	Recorded by Joens	7.000000

128 TEMPLATE FOR EXPERIMENTAL WORK Graphs/Sketches Estimate Trends of Key Experiment(s) **Overall Hypothesis** (Physical Model of Technology or Problem Determine she furthelity of usury hugh energy fours of cp-529, 4,4 The inverse the sobility and broandally of the duy. Specific Study Goals What is the key question about the hypothesis these experiments will answer? What is the PBS dissolution performance (intral successing) of 10% CP-529,414: polymen HEDs what HED(s) give lest performance? Experimental Dimited @ right w/ additional experimental detail outlined in 1854-139 HRN 2B. Results/Conclusions Key Results: Did we strengthen or weaken the hypothesis? CAP, CAT + MF IFEDs appear to be most promising in PBS acceptor solution

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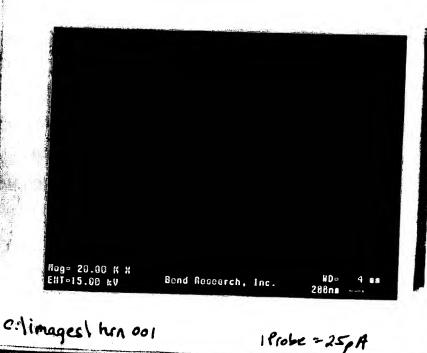
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TEMPLATE FOR EXPERIMENTAL WORK

Graphs/Sketches

Estimate Trends of Key Experiment(s)

Overall Hypothesis

Physical Model of Technology or Problem

Title

Dissolution Performance of 10% CP-529,414 HEDs With Various Polymers and Drug Alone in PBS

Drug

1.8 mg CP-529,414:CAP 10%HED (BRI Ref. No. 1659-119G) 1.8 mg CP-529,414:CAT 10%HED (BRI Ref. No. 1659-119H) 0.18 mg CP-529,414 (Lot No. 36721-145-2)

Specific Study Goa

Receptor Solution What is the key question

1 8 mL PBS, pH 6 5, 290 mOsm

Operator

Date Performed

Redacted Notebook

Objective

Determine dissolution performance of 10% CP-529,414 HEDe made with CAP and

1654-139

CAT in PBS. Compare to dissolution performance of drug alone in PBS.

Micro Centrifuge Method. Drug potency and dissolution performance measured by HPLC.

Comments

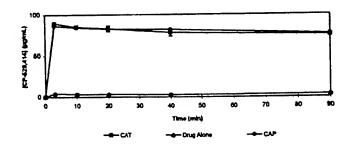
All work performed in a 37°C temperature controlled box.

Methods

Sample	C _{max} (µg/ml.)	AUC (min*µg/mL)	C ₁₂₈₆ (µg/mL)	Theor C _{max} (µg/mL)
CAP	86	7,100	32	99
CAT	89	7,000	26	103 100
Drug Alone	4	300	2	100

Experimental

Key Experimental Condil



Conclusions

HEDs made with CAP and CAT have very similar dissolution profiles and perform much

better than drug alone.

Results/Conclusion

Key Results: Did we stree

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hes

if Key Experiment(s)

Overall Hypothes

Physical Model of Tecl

Specific Study Goals

What is the key question a

Experimental Key Experimental Condition

Dissolution Performance of 10% CP-529,414 HEDs With Various

Polymers In PBS

Drug

1.8 mg CP-529,414:HPMCAS-LF 10%HED (BRI Ref. No. 1654-137) 1.8 mg CP-529,414:HPMCAS-MF 10%HED (BRI Ref. No. 1654-119B) 1.8 mg CP-529,414:HPMC 10%HED (BRI Ref. No. 1654-119E)

1.8 mL PBS, pH 6.5, 290 mOsm

Receptor Solution Date Performed

Redacted Notebook 1654-139

Operator

Objective

Determine dissolution performance of 10% CP-529,414 HEDs made with HPMCAS-LF, HPMCAS-MF, and HPMC in PBS.

Methods

Micro Centrifuge Method. Drug potency and dissolution performance measured

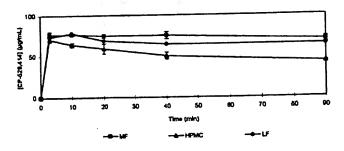
by HPLC

Comments

All work performed in a 37°C temperature controlled box,

Darulte

Sample	C _{max}	AUC _{se}	C ₁₂₈₆	Theor C _{mux}
	(µg/mL)	(min*µg/mL)	(µg/mL)	(μg/mL)
LF	78	5,900	17	87
MF	77	6,500	51	102
HPMC	70	4,600	18	111



Results/Conclusions

Key Results: Did we street

Conclusions

HEDs made with LF and MF have the good dissolution performance. However, HEDs made

with CAP and CAT have better dissolution performance.

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(ey Experiment(s)

Overall Hypother

Physical Model of Tecl

Specific Study Goals

What is the key question about the hypothesis these experiments will answer?

Experimental

Key Experimental Conditions

Standard niero centrifuge diso - PBS insteady MFDSon! method P.16 of this book

Results/Conclusions

Key Results: Did we strengthen or weaken the hypothesis?

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Date Redacted

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